

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

## Italian Laborers.

MR. EDITOR: The proposition to still further complicate the social condition of the Islands by the introduction of Italian laborers, gives special interest to any facts concerning this class. We have already one branch of the Latin speaking races in our midst, and while there is no near relationship between these peoples they are antecedently connected. So far as agreement and harmony are concerned there is no apriori principle upon which we can call to determine in advance how these two nationalities will affiliate, but it is often the case that related races are less harmonious than those not related; in this case there exists no national feud, however, and no ancestral differences. Those who have met only the Italian emigrant as he appears in the great cities of America will not be predisposed towards this new immigration, and for this reason the observations and conclusions of a great traveler and a diplomatist of the standing of Eugene Schuyler will be gladly welcomed by all thinking men. He has been living the past three years on the outskirts of Alessio, a town of 6,000 inhabitants in Liguria, and about half way between Nice and Genoa. Col. Spalding proposed to bring hither Piedmontese peasants, and a little study of the map of Italy may be helpful to those not familiar with its subdivisions. Piedmont is the extreme north-eastern part of Italy, lying immediately south of Switzerland and east of Southern France. It is entirely inland, having no sea-coast, being separated from the Mediterranean Sea by Liguria. It occupies the upper basin of the Po, and is surrounded by the loftiest ranges of the Swiss Alps on the north, the Graian and Cottian Alps on the east, while the Maritime Alps bound it on the south-east, and the Apennines on the south. It is thus surrounded by the grandest of natural boundaries on all sides except the east whither it opens out upon the plains of Lombardy. The kingdom of Italy is subdivided into provinces for administrative purposes, doing away with the old time compartment, of which Piedmont was one, whose territory now comprises four provinces, Alessandria, Cuneo, Navarro and Torino; of these the latter, in which is situated the city of Turin, is the largest and most populous. Although in portions it is mountainous, still Piedmont sustains a population of 253 to the square mile, and produces a surplus of corn over home consumption. Of the climate I can find no statistics, but that it is a contrast to Hawaii would be inferred from its latitude and inland situation, while the crops grown are those of the temperate zone entirely. Whether peasants from such conditions will be happy and successful plantation help might be an open question of which others can judge better than I. But that the population is becoming imbued with the spirit of emigration, is shown by the statistics of Mr. Schuyler, and that a stream might be diverted hither seems reasonable. The extracts below are from an article published in the Political Science Quarterly of September, 1889, published in New York City, and edited by the "Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College," and would seem to be of the highest authority. Mr. Schuyler discusses the question from the standpoint of an American citizen studying into the character of the immigrants and their capacity to become useful citizens of the great Republic. As a basis for population, his conclusions would have an equal value here, while, as I have said, as a basis for a labor supply for the canefields, trial only can settle the question.

W. C. MERRITT.

"Italian emigration must be divided into two kinds, temporary and permanent. The former consists of the masons, smiths, navies and day laborers of all kinds, who leave Italy every spring to seek work on the railways, canals and public works in other countries. . . . They generally return in the autumn with what they have earned in the summer. Their number has varied in the neighborhood of 100,000 yearly for some years past. . . . Permanent emigration consists of those who leave Italy without any immediate intention to return; it is doubtful if more than a very few have ever given up the hope of returning at some period, after they have amassed abroad a sum sufficient to make the remainder of their life easier. This class of emigrants—and all who cross the sea are considered permanent emigrants—has increased with great rapidity during the last ten years. In 1878 there were about 20,000; in 1886, 85,000; in 1887 they had increased to 128,000; and in 1888 to over 135,000."

The statistics of the Italian Government are incomplete. This is shown by the following comparison: "According to the Italian passport declarations the destinations were as follows for 1887: United States, 37,221; Argentina, 52,383; Brazil, 31,445—total for these countries 121,049; whereas, according to the statistics of the countries of their immigration, they arrived in the United States, 46,256; in Argentina, 67,139; Brazil, 40,155—a total of 153,548. . . . In 1887 there

were about 426 permanent emigrants for every 100,000 inhabitants. The trans-oceanic emigration from Germany for the same year amounted to 213 per 100,000; and in Great Britain and Ireland to 770. Italy, however, is one of the most thickly settled countries in Europe, having a population of 105 to the square kilometre, while Germany has only 87, France 72, and Austria Cis-Lithania 74. At the same time the excess of births over deaths in Italy per 1,000 inhabitants is 10.51, while the emigration is little more than four per 1,000. The population of Piedmont as estimated in 1885 was 3,173,303, and the total permanent emigration in 1888 was 13,212. Of these the province of Turin with a population of 1,052,065, furnished 4,825 emigrants. The small amount of emigration from the large cities of Italy is noticeable. Naples is the largest town with a population of 494,314, and has a density superior to that of London, Paris, Berlin, or Vienna; yet its emigration is less than from many a good-sized village of the Basilicate or Calabria. This is owing to the cheapness of living there and the ease of getting a livelihood; these, taken together with the pleasure of living there, destroy the inducements to emigrate. Naples is perhaps the only large city where the pure delight of living at all counter-balances the desire to live better. The population of the province of Napoli, in which Naples is situated reaches the excessive figure of 2,495 to the square mile. The causes of emigration from Italy are in part the same as from other countries: bad harvests, low wages, want of work, desire to get on in the world or to lay up money, and invitations of friends who have already emigrated. But the main cause of the great emigration from South Italy can only be expressed by the word "misery."

Sig. Nitti writes in his pamphlet: "He who has not closely seen the state of the laborers in Southern Italy can have no idea of the misery which obliges them to leave their native land. Add to this the sloth and vileness of the ruling class. In some provinces every citizen who can count on 500 or 600 lire of annual income (5 lire represents one dollar) thinks himself justified in not working, and, as they say, 'lives on his rent.' Nowhere have I seen so large a class of vagrants and of those who live on their rents as in Southern Italy. Whilst in Piedmont 15 per cent of the inhabitants are owners, in Liguria 10.30, in Lombardy 5.72, the average in the Neapolitan provinces does not exceed 3.48."

The emigrants from the north of Italy, except from the provinces of Podua, Treviso and Rovigo, nearly always have sufficient money for their journey; often enough for their return; and some carry an additional amount for emergencies. Those from the provinces above named, as well as from Southern Italy, rarely have enough for their journey after selling their cottages and their cattle. In general, however, there is a disinclination among emigrants to sell what little land they may possess, and thus actually separate themselves from their native country. They either let it or leave it to those of their family who stay behind. Very often they are obliged to borrow money for the expenses of their outward journey. Sometimes they borrow in common, with a mutual guaranty for payment; and, according to the reports of some of the syndics, have been forced to pay usurious interest as high as 50 per cent.

Of late years some of the South American governments have offered special inducements for emigration; this is particularly the case with Brazil, and emigrants to the province of S. Paulo have been given a free passage and a subsidy on their arrival. It is to the provinces of S. Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul that Italian immigration is chiefly directed. Unfortunately, owing to mismanagement, very many emigrants accept these propositions without their contracts being in proper form. The local authorities refuse to do anything for them; they are reduced to extreme misery, and large numbers of them have just been sent home to Italy at the expense of the government. Similar misadventures have befallen emigrants to Mexico and Costa Rica who had accepted the offers of private companies. It is in part to remedy this state of things that the law on emigration was recently passed by the Italian parliament. While this law seems well devised for putting an end to importations practiced on Italian emigrants by agents and contractors, it is also designed to hinder the emigration of the better elements of the population; especially of young men in robust health and possessing the elements of education, and particularly those fit for military and naval service. It is harmful to our interests in exactly the proportion that it is advantageous to Italy. It deprives us of the better class of immigrants; we shall, therefore, have to use the greater vigilance in preventing the immigration of persons whom we do not want. At the same time the provisions of this law would render it comparatively easy for us to satisfy ourselves as to the character and condition of the intending emigrants before their departure for America."

Here follow three tables of statistics to show the character of the emigration to the United States. He calls attention to the fact that by far the greater part of this comes from South Italy—viz., about 85 per cent of the whole. As we are interested by the present proposition

in Northern Italy only I will give figures of the compartment of Piedmont and Liguria only. Of these the chief cities respectively are Turin and Genoa, situated in provinces of the same name, and these are given also.

TABLE C.—ITALIAN EMIGRATION, SHOWING AGE AND SEX—YEAR 1887.

	Men.	Women.	Children under 14.
Piedmont.	7,423	4,362	2,375
Turin.	2,909	1,654	839
Liguria.	2,909	1,152	622
Genoa.	2,932	1,152	622

TABLE D.—OCCUPATION OF MALE EMIGRANTS FROM ITALY, OVER 14—YEAR 1887.

	Day laborers & agricultural ditto.	Ma-son & stone-cutters.	Arti-zans.	Mis-cel-lane-ous.
Piedmont.	5,621	376	738	688
Turin.	2,312	173	276	430
Liguria.	2,131	167	319	337
Genoa.	2,117	163	317	334

State of Savings banks Dec. 31, 1886.	Amount in dollars.	Number of depositors.
Illiterates—percentage among conscripts born in 1865.	\$31,032,506	304,174
Illiterates married in 1885, percentage on hundred couples.	17.85	11.80
Percentage of illiterates over 6 yrs. of age.—Census of 1881.	32.27	25.10
Piedmont.	17.85	11.80
Turin.	17.48	11.44
Liguria.	17.48	11.44
Genoa.	17.48	11.44

"The statistics of illiteracy are of three different kinds: In those giving the illiterates over six years of age, of course all the very old men and women are included; those relating to marriage include both men and women of various ages, but most of them young; among the conscripts the illiterates are young men of twenty, all of whom ought to have had a chance of receiving instruction, and all of whom have been born since Italy became a united country. It must be added that such is the progress of education, that the percentage of illiterates among married pairs and among conscripts diminishes yearly, though more in the north than in the south of Italy. Of the emigrants coming to the United States, in all probability 82 per cent.—or to take the figures in their most favorable aspect, at least, 78 per cent.—do not know how to read or write. We, therefore, have to deal with an ignorant class of immigrants."

Now, as to their thrift. In the statistics of the savings banks are not included the Government pawnshops, the agricultural loan-banks, or the various benevolent institutions. The thrift of Southern Italy, as shown by the savings banks, by no means compares with that of Northern Italy; nor do the country districts approach in that respect the large towns. But the poverty of the peasantry by no means argues a want of thrift; for we find that those emigrants who have returned with a little money are then able to display those economic qualities which distinguish Italians. For they are a frugal, temperate and industrious race. As the Italians are notoriously hard-working and industrious, they would prove extremely desirable settlers and, in the second generation, good citizens, for the habit of thrift is one to be encouraged rather than discouraged in America; and fears lest they might introduce a lower style of living to the detriment of the country seem, at least to the writer, unfounded.

In countries like the Argentine and Uruguay, where (owing partly to their numbers and concentration) they do not have so many difficulties of language to contend with, the Italians have proved a very desirable class of settlers, and in the province of Rosario, for instance, they are predominant. In other parts of the Argentine they have much of the trade in their hands and control most of the river navigation.

As to the morality of the Italians, the reports of our consuls give a very favorable account. The percentage of illegitimate is very small; but Italy is a country in which marriages are made very early. I have traveled in almost every part of Italy at all times of day and night, and have never been in any way molested. Here, where I live, theft is rare, burglary unknown; so that we have slept for weeks with unlocked and even open doors, and never thought of locking them during the day. A murder has not been known here for fifty years, until recently in a quarrel between workmen from distant provinces. Illegitimate children are very rare; crimes produced by lust are almost unknown. Taking everything together it would seem that the Italians, in spite of poverty and illiteracy, are—if they remain in the United States—a desirable element to fuse with our motley population. They bring to us the logical qualities of the Latin race, and they show in the long run the effect of an experience which no other people in Europe has had—of over two thousand years of civilization."

(Signed.) EUGENE SCHUYLER.

THE ADVERTISER IS THE leading daily paper of the Kingdom

## New Advertisements.

## CASTLE &amp; COOKE,

—IMPORTERS—

## Shipping and Commission Merchants,

## PLANTATION AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

DEALERS IN

## BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

## PLANTATION SUPPLIES.

Carpenters' Blacksmiths' Machinists' and Plumbers' Tools,

## HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Kitchen Utensils, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Lamp Goods, and

## General Merchandise.

Blake's Steam Pumps, Weston's Centrifugals,

Wileox &amp; Gibbs, and Remington Sewing Machines,

Dr. Jane &amp; Sons Family Medicines.

## HAWAIIAN BUSINESS AGENCY,

Corner of Fort and Merchant Streets, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

## GENERAL AGENTS, EXPERT ACCOUNTANTS AND COLLECTORS,

REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, CUSTOM HOUSE, LOAN AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

## Departments of Business:

BOOKS AND ACCOUNTS accurately kept and properly adjusted. COLLECTIONS will receive special attention and returns promptly made. CONVEYANCING A SPECIALTY. Records searched and correct Abstracts of Titles furnished. LEGAL DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS of every description carefully drawn and handsomely engrossed.

COPIING AND TRANSLATING in all languages in general use in this Kingdom. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Taxes paid and Property safely insured. HOUSES, Cottages, Rooms, Offices and Land leased and rented, and rents collected. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE effected in first-class Insurance Companies. CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS transacted with accuracy and dispatch. LOANS NEGOTIATED AT FAVORABLE RATES. ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS solicited for Publishers. SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR FURNISHED. ANY ARTICLE PURCHASED or sold on commission. INTER-ISLAND ORDERS will receive particular attention.

ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO OUR CARE WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND FAITHFUL ATTENTION AT MODERATE CHARGES.

Having had an extensive business experience for over twenty-five years in New York City and elsewhere, we feel competent to attend to all business of an intricate and complicated nature, or requiring tact and discretion, and respectfully solicit a trial.

HAWAIIAN BUSINESS AGENCY. 29 1304-11

## CRYSTAL SODA WORKS

JOHN GRACE, Proprietor. NO. 4 KING STREET.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

## SARSAPARILLA AND IRON WATER!

## GINGER ALE,

Sarsaparilla, Lemon, Cream and Plain Soda, Champagne Cider, Etc., Etc.

ALL AREATED WATERS GUARANTEED PURE.

Mutual 330---TELEPHONES---Bell 298.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

111 1296-1y

## WAIALAE BREEDING RANCH

Pedigrees of all Horses Kept.



## BREEDING DEPARTMENT

The following Fine Animals will stand for Service at the Ranch, Waialae:

Well-bred Stallion "MARIN."

Norman Stallion

"CAPTAIN GROWL."

Thoroughbred Stal. "MIDNIGHT."

Two Native Stallions

"PILIAOAO" and "FRANK."

A Well-bred Kentucky JACK.

## SALE DEPARTMENT.

FOR SALE:

Stallions of Various Breeds. Mares with or without Foal. Horses for any Purpose.

## BREAKING DEPARTMENT

A Skillful BEEKER and TRAINER is employed on the Ranch.

Satisfaction is guaranteed in Breaking and Training Horses.

PAUL R. ISENBERG.

1314-1y 62-6m

## The Daily Advertiser and Weekly Gazette

ARE THE LEADING PAPERS OF THE KINGDOM.

## Advertisements.

## FOR SALE!



## SEVERAL SADDLE HORSES

Humuula Sheep Station Co.

Kalaieha, P. O. Waiman, Hawaii.

PARTIES HAVING TO COMMUNICATE with the Humuula Sheep Station Company, and the Postmasters are respectfully requested to direct all mail to the P. O. Waiman, Hawaii, H. I.

HUMUULA SHEEP STATION CO.

1313-1y Kalaieha, P. O. Waiman, Hawaii.

## MRS. THOS. LACK,

No. 81 Fort Street, Honolulu.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Shot Guns, Rifles, Revolvers,

And all kinds of FIRE ARMS;

—ALSO—  
Metallic Cartridges, all kinds and sizes; Brass and Paper Shot Shells, Powder, Shot and Caps, and all kinds of Sporting Goods, Etc., Etc.

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

## Sewing Machines

AGENT FOR THE IMPROVED

White and New Home Machines.

The New National and Peerless Hand Machine; Sewing Machine and Hand Needles OF ALL KINDS;

Clark's, Chadwick and Brooks' Machine Cotton

Barbour's Linen Thread.

Corticelli Silk in all colors.

Having secured the services of a first-class Gun and Locksmith and thorough mechanic, I am prepared to do all kinds of Repairs. Restocking, Browning and boring Guns a specialty. Sewing Machines, Lock, Surgical, Nautical and Surveying Instruments, Cleaned and Repaired with Quick Dispatch.

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED.

SOLE AGENT FOR

## SPAULDING'S

Base Ball and Sporting Goods.

FANCY DEPARTMENT!

AGENT FOR

Balls' Health Preserving Corsets, and

Mme. Demorest's Reliable Cut Paper Patterns.

Largest and Best Assortment of

Stamping Patterns and Materials for

all Kinds of Fancy Work.

Losses given, and all orders promptly

filled. Island orders solicited. 1312-3m

## BENSON SMITH &amp; CO.

JOBBER AND MANUFACTURING

## PHARMACISTS

A FULL LINE OF

## Pure Drugs.

CHEMICALS.

## Medicinal Preparations,

AND

## PATENT MEDICINES

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

1304 113 and 115 Fort Street. 3m

## FOR IMPURITY

Of the blood, no other medicine is equal to Ayer's Compound Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla. This preparation speedily and effectually expels from the system all lurking taints and obstructions; heals Ulcers and Sores; removes Blisters, Pimples, and other skin disfigurements; and makes the complexion clear and beautiful. For

## SCROFULOUS DISORDERS

It is an unrivaled specific, and should be resorted to at once by all who have the poison of scrofula in their systems.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is an excellent tonic, and is invaluable for restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition. It promotes the digestion and assimilation of food, gives strength and vigor to the constitution, and cures all diseases arising from debility and poverty of the blood.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is pleasant to take; has stood

## THE TEST OF TIME

—having been for forty years a family medicine of the highest repute; and physicians of all schools, to whom its formula is known, recommend and use it freely in their practice.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER &amp; CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Vendors.

HOLLISTER &amp; CO., 109 Fort St.,

HONOLULU.

1215-y Sole Agents Hawn. Islands.

## BOUND VOLUMES

—OF THE—

Hawaiian Gazette

—AND—

Daily P. C. Advertiser

For Sale at the office of Publication,

No. 46 Merchant street, Honolulu,

July, 1889.

d4w